FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1850. [NO. 1740.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.
AREY & SHEMWELL.
Sept 30, 1850. 39tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept 26, 1850.

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the Horse-hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

☞Indigo, Madder, Copperas,

Spanish Brown, Alum, Logwood, Starch, Saleratus, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, &c. &c. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES.

A GOOD assortment of English and French Tooth and Hair Brushes. For sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

LINSEED OIL, for sale by

SA'ML J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 1. 39tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of an act to emancipate Lucy and Laura, two slaves, the property of Gurdon Deming.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1850. 39-4w

Watches and Jewelry.

THE SUBSCRIBER gives notice to his old friends and customers, and the public, that he has resumed the

Watch and Silversmith Business,

and is now receiving a good assortment of Goods in the line, such as

Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold fob, vest, and guard Chains; gold Watch Keys; Jenny Lind gold Ear-Rings, (now all the rage,) gold Breast Pins, Rings, Lockets, Studs, and Snaps; gold and silver Pencils; gold Pens; silver Combs and Slides; Music Boxes; fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; silver Thimbles; Needles; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; revolving and common Pistols; double and single barrel Guns; powder Flasks; shot Pouches; game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Clarionetts; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; violin and guitar Strings; Perfumery; steel and gilt watch Chains and Keys; watch Guards; porte monaies; &c. &c. Also, 8 day and 30 hour BRASS CLOCKS; ALARM CLOCKS. All of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the State, and on as reasonable terms.

☞ WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired and warranted. All kinds of Jewelry and other jobs in his line repaired with neatness and despatch. A share of the trade is solicited.

W. PRIOR,
At the Old Stand, North side Hay street, 4 doors above the Market House.
Sept. 28, 1850. 39-3m

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS AND CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.
F. T. WARD, Agent.
Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of October 1850:—

Daniel Black, M J Buie, Duncan Buie, Dickson Blezard, W R Bolton, Duncan Blue, Kenneth Black, Daniel Buie, Sen'r, John F Byrne, John W Bebe, Charles Beasly, William Bedford, Sally Blackwood, Jane Biggs.

Jonathan R Cherry, Mary L Carver, Charles Courtney, Mary B Campbell, William B Curry, Henry Carter, Jas Colquhoun, Dr J M Cresson, Malcom Clark, Sen, Adelaid Castleton, John H Carrol, D Coates.

R P Franks.

Henry Goodman, Ollin Godwin, Isham Godwin, Joseph Grills.

Rebecca Hegewood, Peter Hinton, Bluford Horn, Nathan Hall, T G Hall, Stephen Hare, Mathew Hales, H H Hodgin, Thomas Haskew, John Holmes.

Wm F Jones, J P Jones.

Hetty Jane Kornbow.

Smither J Lewis, Wm Lowery, Richard Lewis, John Lamon, C J Lathem, Miss L Lewis.

John Mason, Patrick A Munroe, Geoverman Muzyk, Neil Munroe, Mr Mabry, Mary Medlin.

James McDowell, Angus McDonald, Malcom McAlpin, Margaret McInnis, Jas H McMillan, John McNeill, Nathaniel McLeran, Rachel McNeill, Geo L McKay, Dugald A McPhail, Neel McRoney, John A McPhail, John A McDaniel, Gambwin McKeithen, Mary McKenzie, Civility McDaniel, Ann McIver, Jas F. McKay, Arch'd McPhatter, S Neil & Co.

William Orr.

Priscilla Powell, James Peterson, Calvin Price, J S Patterson, W L Pope, Sarah Purnell, Malcom Pugh

John Ray, Neel Ray, Thos J Robinson, Mary C Ray Mrs J L Ross, Benjamin Roberts.

Hector Strickland, Delia Steward, John Starling, Donaldson Stith, Ferely Strickland, Dr V B Savage, James R Smart, James Smith, Frances Spears, Miss M A Spell, Catharine G Smith, Henry A Sykes, John M Shaw, Neil Shaw, John Silbon.

Sarah Ann Thogard, Wm J Toler.

David Wimberly, W O G Wilson, Laney Wise, Thos Williams, John Wilson, George W Wilson.

39-3w] JOHN MAUBAP, P. M.

A CARD.

MRS. WILEY will commence SCHOOL on Monday, 14th October.
She will also be pleased to receive Music Scholars.
Sept. 26, 1850. 39-3w

MISS BINGHAM will resume her school on Tuesday the first of October.
Sept. 16, 1850. 37-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale THREE BOILERS calculated for a 60 Horse Engine; also the parts of Engine remaining from the fire, consisting of Cylinder, Shafts, Cranks, &c., many of which are new, being duplicates, out of which an Engine might be constructed at a very small expense, suitable either for a Saw mill, Cotton factory, or other purposes. A lot of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron Bolts, Shafts, Screw Bolts. Also spare machinery, Mail saws, &c.
WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1850. 39 tf

2,000 ACRES OF LAND.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling his Land, lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above Land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco, or Cotton; is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

☞ *Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in payment.*

Persons desirous of seeing the above Land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother, on the premises.
JOSEPH T. HUNTER.
Sept. 23, 1850. 39-6w

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travelers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Grass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Mails, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Rag Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.
Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1850.

Arthur D. Wilson and Young Wilson, *vs.* David Coob, wife, and others.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ezekiel M. Wilson, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard accordingly.

Witness, J. R Beaman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in August 1850.
J. R. BEAMAN, C'k
August 24, 1850. 39-6w

Medical Notice.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the Office adjoining Dr Mallett's, at the South East corner of "Eccles's Bridge," and is ready to attend to the duties of his profession.
Fayetteville, Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 4th and 6th days of NOVEMBER next, *ALL HIS PROPERTY*, consisting of

Real Estate and Valuable Personal Property,

In Albemarle, Stanly county, N. C. The Real Estate consists of the HOTEL, which will be sold, together with several convenient and comfortable Offices attached to the same. Also, 12 TOWN LOTS, on some of which the Hotel, Kitchen, Stables, and all the other necessary Houses are situated.

Also, will be sold at the same time, all the FURNITURE of the Hotel, consisting of about 20 Beds and Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.

Also, several Horses, one Wagon, one fine Carriage, Cattle, &c., and Six Likely NEGROES.

The subscriber is anxious and determined to sell, wishing to seek that repose so congenial to old age, which is only to be found in retired life. All persons wishing to invest in such property as that above described, would do well to call and examine it, as he considers himself at liberty, notwithstanding this advertisement, to dispose of it at private sale.

DANIEL FREEMAN.
Albemarle, Sept. 17, 1850. 38-6w

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

New Fall GOODS.

WE are now receiving and opening a rich and extensive assortment of

SILK & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting of every description for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear;

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols, &c. &c.,

Making the most complete assortment we have ever before offered, to which we invite our customers and the public generally.

☞North-East Corner Market Square.☜
E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 21, 1850. 38-2m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

Consolidated Lotteries of Md. for Oct. 1850.

The State Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland are drawn by the State Lottery Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Maryland, and CHARTERED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY!

All Tickets of the Maryland Lotteries bear the Stamp of the State.

COLVIN & CO.,

Office N. W. Corner Baltimore & Calvert Sts.,
MUSEUM BUILDING,
Baltimore, Md.

The list of Prizes sold by Colvin & Co. in the September Lotteries show the cheering fact that "all is well."

The Grand Capital $50,000, Nos. 21 57 65. Sold in Baltimore.

The Grand Capital $20,000, Nos. 2 19 53. Sold in N. Carolina.

The Grand Capital $25,000, Nos. 26 68 75. Sold in Alabama.

The Grand Capital $15,000, Nos. 8 30 74. Sold in Tennessee.

The Grand Capital $20,000, Nos. 54 60 63. Sold in Mississippi.

AND OTHER PRIZES!

"As thick and numberless as the gay motes that people the sunbeams."

All orders per mail receive prompt attention.

Please examine the following schedule of

Lotteries for October, 1850.

Date.	Capitals.	No. of Ballots.	Tk'ts	Price of Pack'e of Wh'ls.	Qrs.
Oct. 8,	$25,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	$5,	$60,	$15
" 10,	4,500	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾
" 11,	9,000	78 Nos. 16 drawn,	2½,	30,	7½
" 12,	50,000 / 40,000 / 30,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn,	15,	180,	45
" 14,	10,000 /	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	2¼,	36,	9
and 10 of	2,500 /				
" 15,	5,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾
" 16,	20,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	10,	100,	25
" 17,	20,000 / 10,000 / 10,000 /	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	5,	65,	16
" 18,	9,000	72 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	30,	7½
" 22,	25,000 / 5 of 5,000 /	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	5,	65,	16
" 23,	30,000 / 20,000 /	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	10,	130,	32½
" 24,	20,000 / 5 of 2,500 /	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	5,	75,	18¾
" 25,	9,000 / 3,000 /	78 Nos. 16 drawn,	2½,	30,	7½
" 26,	75,000 / 50,000, 25,000 / 15,000, &c. /	78 Nos. 16 drawn,	30,	300,	75
" 28,	4 of 5,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	36,	9
" 29,	20,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	5,	60,	15
" 30,	30,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn,	10,	130,	32½
" 31,	5 of 1,000	72 Nos. 11 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾

Letters containing enclosures of Bank notes or drafts come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md

Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries.

Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency, as well as though personally present.

Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.

Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.

Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.

Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.

All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.

Please Address
COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.,
38-1m] Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

Splendid Lotteries.

FOR OCTOBER, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$40,000!

10 Prizes of $1,500!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 117, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, October 19, 1850.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,835, 5 Prizes of 3,000, 10 of 1,500, 200 of (lowest 3 Nos.) 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	25 wholes	$130	00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65	00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32	50

$75,000.

$30,000!! $14,278!

2 Prizes of $10,000!

1st drawn No. 830—2d drawn No. 825.

TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class K, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 26, 1850.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $75,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 14,278, 2 Prizes of 10,000, 2 of 8,000, 3 of 5,000, 3 of 4,000, 5 of 3,000, 5 of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 20 of 1,200, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 500, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$260	00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	130	00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	65	00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	32	50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.
23d-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

FOR SALE,

1,000 new Spirits Turpentine Barrels.
6,000 Lbs. Bacon.
40 Barrels Pork.
40 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging.
20 Coils Hemp Rope.
10 Hhds. Cuba Molasses.
800 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
1,000 Bushels Alum do.
20 Barrels old Brandy, suitable for wine-makers; with my usual supply of other articles.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Sept. 23, 1850. 38-3w

CLOTHING.

COOK & JOHNSON have received and opened an extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Amongst which are Business, Sack, Frock, and Dress Coats; Cloth Cloaks, Vests and Pantaloons, and an extensive assortment of Overcoats,—to which they invite the attention of those desiring such things, as the articles are well made, and they are determined not to be undersold.
Sept. 24, 1850. 38-3w

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have just received, and are now receiving at our old stand, North corner of Market square, a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, embracing nearly every article kept in that line; also, fashionable Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. We solicit an early call from our former customers, friends, and the public generally, as we shall endeavor to please in styles and prices.
ALEXANDER JOHNSON & CO.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1850. 36-5w

Valuable Land for Sale.

196 ACRES on East side of Cape Fear River, which cannot be excelled for production.

Also, 740 acres of first rate Turpentine Land, well timbered, which land lies about 11 miles above Fayetteville.

Together with about 50 acres of Land, in a high state of cultivation, having Dwelling House, Kitchen, and other necessary out-houses thereon.
D. B. MURPHY.
Sept. 20, 1850. 38-3w

"Choose rather to leave your children well instructed than rich: for the hopes of the learned are better than the riches of the ignorant."
[Epictetus.

MADAME CLEMENT'S Classical Institute for Young Ladies,

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE next Session of the Institute will commence on the 1st day of October 1850.

The various Literary and Scientific Departments, as also those of Languages, Music, and Painting, will be superintended by the Principal, aided by a full and competent Board of Teachers.

The Institution will this year be furnished with a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus; also a Library for the use of the day scholars as well as boarders.

Lectures on Chemistry will be delivered by a gentleman of acknowledged merit, who has been in the habit of lecturing in many of the best Northern schools.

Prof. Mandeville's series of Reading Books will be introduced in the school, under the special direction of a lady taught by himself. This system, which is very little known here, has been adopted in all the best schools at the North, and is considered of more practical value, as a means of making correct readers, than any other work of the kind ever published.

Terms for Boarders.

Board and Tuition, per annum,	$184 00
Extra Charges.	
Music on the Piano, per Session,	$20 00
Use of " "	$ 2 50
Drawing and Water colors,	10 00
Painting in oil,	20 00
Washing,	9 00
Tuition in French for the advanced class,	10 00
Tuition " younger pupils,	7 00

All other Foreign Languages at Professors' charges.

It is expected that each scholar will pay a small charge for Pew rent, not exceeding $3 50 per annum.

Terms for Day Scholars in First Department.

Tuition in English, per Session,	$20 00
In Second Department.	
Tuition in English, per Session,	$16 00
Extra Charges for Day Scholars.	
Pens, Ink, Report, &c., per Session.	$1 00
Fuel for the season (payable in October,)	2 00

Other extras the same as for boarders.

Bills in all cases to be paid in advance.

A deduction of two dollars in each class will be made for day scholars, when there are two or more sisters.

For Boarders a deduction will be made, not only for sisters, but for pupils coming together; for two it will be $175 each, and for three $160 only.
Sept. 3, 1850. 36-1m

Medical Institution of Yale College,

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

THE Course of Lectures commences annually on the last Thursday of September, and continues six weeks.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D., LL. D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ELI IVES, M. D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M. D., on Obstetrics.

CHARLES HOOKER, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M. D., on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Lecture fees, $68 50. Matriculation, $5. Graduation, $15.

CHARLES HOOKER. *Dean.*
New Haven, July 27, 1850. 36-5wpd

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

New Millinery and Dress Goods.

MRS. JORDAN has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, where she spent the most of the month of August, in looking through and selecting from the various Stocks the most fashionable and desirable Goods she could find; and will receive and open the last of this week, the largest and most desirable assortment of Goods in her line ever offered by her in this market.

Among the assortment there is over $1000 worth of Dress Silks alone, embracing nearly all the styles worn, and varying in price from $1 up to $6 a yard; with handsome selections of Worsted Goods of all kinds—say plain and figured Cashmeres, Merinos, Alpacas, Damazines,—the latter an entirely new article and beautiful style of goods; with large and handsome assortment of Trimmings of nearly every style used with Bonnets and Bonnet materials; Flowers and Feathers, with new and handsome patterns for winter Sacks and Mantillas.

☞ Having procured additional help in the Dress-making department of her business—Mrs. J. will be able to despatch work at much shorter notice than heretofore; and closes this short notice of her business, by returning to her friends and a generous public her most grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and reminding them of the fact that she has REMOVED from her former residence to Market street, directly opposite the Merchants' Bank, and near the Planters' Hotel.
Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 3, 1850. 36-6w

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.
Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10 BOXES SODA BISCUIT,
10 half barrels Butter Crackers,
1 qr. cask *pure* French Brandy.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Sept. 19, 1850. 38tf

To the Heirs at Law of Mary Henry, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Personal Estate of the late Miss Mary Henry is insufficient to pay the debts of the deceased, and that I, as her Administrator, have filed a Petition to sell the Real Estate, according to act of Assembly.

You are therefore notified to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December 1850, then and there to shew cause, if any you have, why a sale of said Real Estate should not be made by Decree of said Court.

JOSHUA CARMON, Adm'r
of Mary Henry, dec'd.
Sept. 19, 1850. 38-6w

ALMANACS.

THE Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for **1851,** just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 16, 1850.

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.
Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

BURNING FLUID, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of seasonable goods, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Hollow Ware, Hats, and a well selected stock of Boots and Shoes.

Also—Of WINES,

2 quarter casks of old Madeira Wine; 2 do. do. Sicily ditto; 10 do. do. Malaga ditto; 2 do. do. old Port ditto.

IN GLASS,

6 Baskets Anchor Brand Champaign; 6 ditto Heidsick do. very superior; 4 doz. old Port; 12 do. Claret, some very good; 2 casks London Porter.

☞ A large assortment of *FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS.* 2 quarter casks pure French Brandy, dark; 2 ditto ditto ditto, pale. 1 puncheon old Jamaica Rum, very mellow. 175 Gallons old Nash Brandy, fine for Brandy Peaches. Peach Brandy; Apple do.; Rye Whiskey; Corn do., warranted. 5 barrels pure Cider Vinegar.

The above goods will be sold low. Call and see.
W. DRAUGHON,
South East cor. Market Square.
August 27, 1850. 34-8w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the next Legislature, to restore to the citizens of Bladen County the power of electing their own Committee-men for Common Schools.
NEILL KELLY.
Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

Notice.

Taylor & Underwood

HAVE REMOVED to the store formerly occupied by G. & H. McMillan, on Green street. They are now receiving a complete

Stock of Goods,

direct from New York, embracing a great variety, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade.

☞ All are invited to call and see before purchasing.
Aug. 31, 1850. 35-2m

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.
L. H. WHITAKER.
Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

Constantly Manufacturing,

First Quality ETHEREAL OIL, at the lowest market prices; with pure CAMPHINE and PINE OIL, LAMPS, GIRANDOLES, CHANDELIERS, &c., by the package, dozen or single one. Also, a fresh importation of Gothic Waiters, Bohemian Ware, &c. &c., all of which will be sold very cheap.

The Trade are invited to call and examine for themselves.

J. S. TOUGH, 274 Baltimore st.,
opposite Hanover.
Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1850. 38-6w

One Price and no Variation!

CANDY

At $12 50 per Hundred Pounds!!

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his customers and the public for their liberal patronage, and would inform them that he continues to manufacture his great

VARIETIES OF CANDIES,

All of which are WARRANTED TO STAND WELL in any climate.

He also deals in every variety of GREEN, DRIED AND PRESERVED

FRUITS, NUTS, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the LOWEST market prices.

☞ All goods warranted according to representation. List of articles, with prices attached, forwarded to order.

Persons dealing in Confectionary, Fire Works, &c. are invited to call.

☞ *Goods delivered Free of Drayage.* ☜
JOSEPH R. MANN,
Candy Manufactory and Fruit Store,
No. 20 Light street, Baltimore.
Sept. 16, 1850. 39-6w

HYSON TEA, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil.

Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.
Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

INK.—Maynard & Noyes' superior Black Writing Ink, all sizes.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

FLOUR.

25 BBLS. No. 1 Supr. kiln-dried FLOUR, from the Manayunk Mills, Delaware.
For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

CLOSE UP.

ALL unsettled Accounts on our Ledger older than 1st January, 1849, must be settled, or we will put them in the hands of a Constable.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 1850. 35-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

IMPERIAL & OOLONG TEA,

for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to
J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

THE RANDOLPH COTTON FACTORIES.

A little over a year ago we made out, from personal inspection, a pretty full statistical notice of the cotton manufacturing establishments on Deep River, in Randolph county. At that time the lower one, or "Deep River" manufactory, and the upper one, erected by the "Union" company, were not completed. They are now partially in operation. The rise in cotton, just at the time the mills were got ready for business, has prevented a favorable start. On a visit to the "Union" establishment, the forepart of this week, we found about half the machinery in operation. All the machinery is of the newest and most improved patterns, and turns out beautiful descriptions of yarns and cloth. Under the first favorable change in prices, they will, like their contemporaries, embark on a "full tide of successful experiment."

A visit to the factories at Franklinsville and Cedar Falls, introduced us to the same busy scenes exhibited a year ago. The "hum of industry" at those establishments only increases as time moves on. At the latter a new improvement—for the manufacture of "bobbins," extensively used in cotton factories—has gone up. It is comparatively simple, and involves no great expense; but requires the exercise of considerable skill and precision of workmanship, and saves to the Company an item of outlay hitherto spent at the North.

As a North Carolinian we are pleased to see the continued evidences of manufacturing thrift on Deep River, and hope that a few years more will exhibit additional establishments of the kind going up at the numerous unimproved sites on the river. The capital now invested is near $200,000; the completion of the plank road, railroad, and navigation improvements must vastly increase the investments.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

The following (says the Commercial Gazette) is from the London Spectator, and may prove very beneficial advice, now that the use of lime water has been found to be so productive of cholera:

IS PURE WATER FIT FOR DRINK?

To the Editor of the Spectator;

SIR: Your correspondent, "A Water Drinker," must be very ignorant of the laws of the animal economy, if he supposes that water impregnated with lime is useful for the preservation of health. On the contrary, the presence of this ingredient (alas! so common) is the fruitful source of dyspepsia, with all its horrors; of constipation; of obstructed kidneys, and of various other ailments too well known to us medical men. On the contrary, *pure* water (i. e. filtered rain water) is one of the *finest solvents* in nature, and I hail with pleasure the suggestion of the board of health for the supply of the metropolis with pure water. All England knows the repute of the Malvern water, and its value consists in *its purity*—scarcely a trace of saline or earthy ingredients being found in it; the absence of limestone in that locality allowing the water of the district to filter through the gravel and sand, and thus returning to give health to the valetudinarian. As to the presence of lime in water being necessary for the preservation of our bones, your correspondent need not fear that his osseous fabric will become enfeebled by drinking pure water, since many articles of diet contain phosphate of lime.

Mind your own Affairs.—"I can't conceive," said one nobleman to another, "how it is you manage; I am convinced that you are not of a temper to spend more than your income; and yet though your estate is less than mine, I could not afford to live at the rate you do."

"My lord," said the other, "I have a situation!"

"You amaze me, I never heard of it till now; pray what is it!"

"I am my own steward."

The Portsmouth Daily Pilot states that the Board of Trustees of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad have accepted the terms of subscription offered by the Bay Company. It remarks: "*The work of immediate reconstruction of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad is now a fixed fact.*—The cloud which has lowered upon our town's prosperity is blown away. A new era is opened to us; and we shall soon be in the full tide of successful business."

Ardor in Betting.—Two gentlemen at a tavern having summoned up a waiter, the poor fellow had hardly entered, when he fell down in a fit of apoplexy.

"He's dead!" exclaimed one.

"He'll come to!" replied the other.

"Dead, for five hundred!"

"Done!" retorted the second.

The noise and confusion which followed, brought up the landlord, who called out to fetch a doctor.

"No! no! we must have no interference: there's a bet depending."

"But, sir, I shall lose a valuable servant!"

"Never mind, you can put him down in the bill!"

The great objection to smart children is, that when they commence having whiskers they leave off having brains. Boys that are philosophers at six years of age, are generally blockheads at twenty-one. By forcing children, you get so much into their heads that they become cracked in order to hold it.

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VISIT OF MADEMOISELLE JENNY LIND TO THE HERALD OFFICE.

Yesterday afternoon Mademoiselle Jenny Lind, accompanied by her private Secretary, and Signor Benedict and Signor Belletti, with Mr. Jay and Mr. Barn

NORTH CAROLINA COAL.

At the late meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science, held at New Haven, the following communication was made by Prof. Walter R. Johnson upon the coal-formation of Central North Carolina:

The Coal-field referred to, lies partly in the County of Chatham and partly in that of Moore, very nearly in the geographical centre of the State of North Carolina. Geographically, it appears to repose directly but unconformably upon the upward edges of the gold-bearing rocks; but of the degree of conformity between the two formations, Prof. J. was unable to speak with entire confidence. On proceeding from Pittsboro', in Chatham County, toward the north easterly portion of the coal field, we cross the edges of slates, many of which are highly indurated until within about half a mile of the openings, which exposes the coal. The underlying sandstone which reposes almost horizontally upon the menamorphic slates, has a slight southerly inclination of not more than 6 degrees. The Coal is here about three feet in thickness, and is covered with a friable bituminous slate, in which but few distinct organic remains could be detected but many coprolites of fishes or reptilia, and many minute shells are observed. In this slate are also observed thin laminæ of carbonate of lime. The analysis of this coal proved it to be of the highly bituminous kind, yielding volatile matter 32.83; fixed carbon 72.78; and earthy matter 3.40 per cent. The fixed carbon consequently bears to the volatile ingredients of the coal the ratio of 1.94 to 1, or in round numbers, 2 to 1.

The color of this coal is brownish black. Specimens occur on which are cavities of considerable depth, in which were once contained cave-shaped fossils. The specific gravity of the coal is 1.31.

Four miles to the south-west of the first point observed, and on a tributary of the Deep River, at a place known as Horton's Mills, the coal is again observed, and has been many years worked to a limited extent for local use. The stream appears to be four feet or more in thickness, to have a somewhat higher angle of inclination than the preceding, and to be of an entirely different composition. Its specific gravity is however the same, 1 31. It contains, of volatile matter only 23 63 per cent., fixed carbon 72 57, and of earthly matter 3 80; and consequently the fixed is to the volatile combustible matter as 3 07, or in whole numbers as 3 to 1. The color of the coal is jet black, lustre shining, and some of the surface striated in a manner similar to that of certain semi-bituminous coals of South Wales.

In a third locality, which lies within the borders of Moore County, and about 14 and a half miles south-west from Horton's Mills, is found coal widely different from both the preceding. In the first place, its specific gravity is 1 55 instead of 1 31. In the second place its volatile matter is only 6 64 per cent., while its fixed carbon is only 83 76, and its earthly matter is 9 60; consequently the relation of the fixed to the volatile ingredients is 12 61 to 1, or we may say 12½ to 1. This circumstance, as well as its shining luster, its hardness, its high specific gravity, and its undergoing no proper intumescence when heated to redness in close vessels, fixes its character as a true anthracite. It stands in the range of its class by the side of the anthracites of Lyken's valley and some of those West of Pine Grove in the southern coal field of Pennsylvania.

On pursuing the range of the Coal formation still further south-westward, we find the slates, it is true, but as yet without the coals; and the slates are blumbaginized, containing of water 11.18; of fixed carbon 10.35; and of earthly matter 78.49 per cent. Thus within the space of 14 miles are found materials differing even more widely from each other than the semi-bituminous coal of stony creek in Pennsylvania differ from the hardest anthracite 60 or 70 miles distant on the Lehigh, the north-eastern termination of the same coal field. The north-eastern prolongation of the Deep River coal-field appears to be the district which furnishes the blumbago and blumbaginous slates near Raleigh, which has been extensively wrought for the purposes of the arts.

Prof. Wm. B. Rogers made some observations on the coal-formations of Virginia and the Pennsylvania coal-field, and felt extreme reluctance to giving the name of a coal-field to the region described by Prof. Johnson, as much as he would in announcing the presence of gold from the accidental discovery of a few specimens of auriferous quartz.

Mr. W. C. Redfield made some remarks in continuation; stating that the Coal had been known since 1776, and was used in the smithies.

Mr. J. H. Gibbon observed that Prof. Tuomey, while at his house some five years ago, had mentioned the existence of this bed, but did not consider it of great importance for fuel.

Prof. Agassiz was interested in the subject from the possibility of the truth of the conjecture to which it gave rise, that there is a development of beds in America younger than the New Red Sandstone of Europe; and hence points to new discoveries.

The remaining portion of the afternoon in this Section was occupied with observations on various new phenomena in the Animal Kingdom, by Prof. Agassiz.

North Carolina Woollens.—Having heard the "home-made casimeres," at the store of J. & R. Lindsay, frequently spoken of the last few days, we called yesterday to see them, and frankly say that the half had not been told us. They are from Rock Island Manufactory, Mecklenburg county, N. C. For sofiness, fineness of texture, and elegance of finish, they are "good enough for kings to wear." And in this one particular they are better than any similar quality of goods from the North, to wit: they are *made at home*.

Quietly and steadily to encourage and raise up manufactures of this sort among us—developing our own resources, and employing and rewarding the skill, enterprise and labor of our own people—is infinitely better than to be eternally grumbling and passing indignation resolutions against the North; while we are at the same time pouring all our means into the laps of Northern manufacturers, to buy what we can as well make ourselves. It is foolish to talk about *Southern independence* while we are *above working for ourselves*.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

DANIEL WEBSTER.

The former friends and neighbors of Mr. Webster, 128 in number, residing in the State of New Hampshire, have recently addressed him a beautiful letter from Salisbury as a token of remembrance and gratitude for his recent exertions in behalf of the Constitution and Union. It comes, they say, from the place of his birth, the home of his youth, and the scenes of his early professional efforts.—and they place him on the same ground now, which he occupied twenty years ago when he crushed Nullification. We cannot withhold from our readers Mr. Webster's reply, which is full of feeling and eloquence:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the last month, expressing your approbation of my public political conduct, and especially my efforts in Congress to settle questions which have long agitated the country and disturbed its peace.

Happily, gentlemen, those questions are now, I trust, disposed of, and better prospects open upon the country.

Thirty-one American states stretch over a vast extent of country, running through several degrees of latitude and longitude, and embracing many varieties of soil, climate, institutions, habits and pursuits; yet over all, the Union and the constitution still stand, everywhere giving protection and security, and everywhere cherished, at the present moment, with general and warm patriotic regard. The interests of the different parts of the country, though various, are not opposite; flowing, indeed, in diverse channels, but all contributing to swell the great tide of national prosperity.

Under the operation of the constitution, we have now been for sixty years free and happy; civil and religious liberty have stood firm and unshaken; popular education has received a new impulse and a wider spread; and moral and religious instruction has become characteristic of our age; agriculture, commerce and manufactures have been steadily encouraged and sustained; and, under the blessing of Providence, general competency and satisfactory means of living have everywhere rewarded the efforts of labor and industry. And, in the meantime, gentlemen, the country has attained to such a degree of honor and renown, that every patriotic man, in addition to his own individual means of enjoyment, derives a positive pleasure from participating in the reputation of his country.

Of what other country upon earth can this be said with so much truth? Who then would undermine this Union? Who would raise his hand against this constitution? Who would scoff at those political and social blessings which Providence has never before seen fit to vouchsafe, in such abundance, to any community of men? Self-love, our hopes for the future, national pride and gratitude to God, all conspire to prompt us to embrace these institutions of our native land with all the affections of our hearts, and to defend them with all the strength of our hands. In a critical hour, and not without some personal hazard, I have discharged my duty and treed my conscience, to its very depth, in public efforts to maintain them, limited only by the measure of my ability. And since these efforts are regarded as having contributed something to the adjustment of dangerous controversies, and to the establishment of peace and harmony among fellow citizens and brothers, I desire no reward but the cheering voice of good men, and the approbation of my own conscience.

And now, friends and neighbors, I could pour out my heart in tenderness of feeling for the affectionate letter which comes from you. Approving voices have been heard from other quarters; other commendations have reached me, high enough and warm enough to demand, as they have received, my most grateful acknowledgments and regard. But yours comes from my home; it comes from those whom I have known, and who have known me, from my birth. It is like the love of a family circle; its influences fall upon my heart as the dew of Hermon. Those of you who are the most advanced in age have known my father, and my family, and especially *that member* of it whose premature death inflicted a wound in my breast which is yet fresh and bleeding.—Some of you were my companions in the country schools, with others I have partaken of the sports of youth, the cheerful labor of the field of agriculture, and in the associations and exercises of early manhood.

I see on the list learned and now aged and venerable clergymen, professional gentlemen, and magistrates of my own age, whom I have long honored and esteemed—and others of all classes and all pursuits in life. There are on the list, also, not a few, who bear my name and partake my blood. What I was in early life you all know; toward what I may have done at subsequent periods for the good of the country, you have ever manifested sufficiently favorable and partial regard; and now, after I have been called upon to act a part in a more important crisis, perhaps, than any other of my life, your kind regard, your neighborly recognition of former times and former friendships, and the affectionate terms in which you express yourselves, make your letter a treasure, precious in my esteem, which I shall keep near me always, while I live, and leave for the gratification of those who may come after me.

Your obliged friend and neighbor,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Rev. Ebenezer Price, and others.

We learn from various sources that several nominations were rejected during the late Executive sessions of the Senate. Amongst them were those of William Hayden, as Postmaster at Boston; Nathan Sargent, as Recorder of the General Land Office; and —— Collier, as Collector of the revenue at San Francisco.

Hon. Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, was afterwards nominated and forthwith confirmed as Recorder of the General Land Office, and Isaac R. Davis, of Philadelphia, was in like manner nominated and confirmed as Collector at San Francisco.

National Intelligencer.

No Flogging in the Navy.—The news of the passage of the Navy Appropriation bill, with the proviso abolishing flogging in the Navy, has produced general dissatisfaction among the officers on this station. They all express the confident belief that the discipline of the service is destroyed. For our part, with the most gloomy forebodings in regard to the practical operation of the proviso, we derive much consolation from the reflection that but a few months will elapse before Congress meets again. During that time, we feel confident that the error they have committed will be rendered so palpable, that they will take the earliest occasion to remedy it.

The Navy without the "Cat," or a substitute for it! Congress must first raise the standard of Jack's humanity; educate him in the notions of refined society; and imbue him with a love of duty for its own sake: In a word, they must bring about the millenium in the Navy.

Norfolk Beacon.

Large Hail Storm, and—a large story.—There was a very severe hail storm at Pittsburg on Friday—some of the stones measured 9 feet 16 inches in circumference. A great many windows were broken, and houses injured. The damage is estimated as high as $15,000. The Post says.

The stones actually went through sheet iron roofs in various houses of the city. This may seem incredible, but we are assured of the truth of the story.

We heard of many stones which were weighed and measured. One fell near the Monongahela House which our informant says was as large as a man's head. It was broken to pieces—one piece being as large as a goose egg. Several weighed 16 ounces.

The Fugitive Slave Law.—The first case under the new fugitive slave law came off in the city of New York yesterday, (Friday.) The efficacy of the law for the purpose intended was fully apparent. No attempt was made to obstruct the officers in the discharge of their duty, nor to rescue the slave from them, as frequently happened under the old law; but the process went on with perfect quietness, and the slave was delivered to his owner, and carried off under an escort furnished by order of the Commissioner before whom the examination was held. Northern men cannot rejoice in the surrender of fugitive slaves, abstractedly considered; but they ought to rejoice that the spirit of the Constitution is at length complied with, and that we no longer stand in the attitude of covenant-breakers.

Journal of Commerce.

The Second Case under the Fugitive Law.—We learn that the fugitive slaves who were apprehended two or three weeks ago at Harrisburg, and imprisoned on a charge of inciting a riot which grew out of an effort to rescue them, were yesterday carried before Judge McAllister, United States Commissioner, who, after hearing the evidence in the case, directed the fugitives to be delivered to their owner, who proceeded without molestation to remove them to Virginia.

National Intelligencer.

Great Excitement in Pittsburg—Runaway Negroes—Going to Canada—Three Hundred on the way—All the Hotels Deserted.

PITTSBURG, Sept 28.

The excitement increases among our colored population in relation to the fugitive slave bill. Nearly all the waiters in the hotels have fled to Canada. Sunday, thirty fled; on Monday, forty; on Tuesday, fifty; on Wednesday, thirty; and up to this time, the number that has left will not fall short of three hundred. They went in large bodies, armed with pistols and bowie knives, determined to die, rather than be captured.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Julian of Indiana denounced the Texas Boundary Bill as a *"surrender to slave-holding rapacity of some ten millions of dollars, and some seventy-five thousand square miles of territory, on the cowardly pretext of averting the calamities of a war with Texas."*

Such is the opinion of the free soilers,—and yet we hear Mr. Meade denouncing this same Texas Bill as a triumph of these same free soilers, and a disgrace as well as injury to the South!

Mr. Julian also *"denounced the abandonment of the Wilmot Proviso by its friends, and denounced the fugitive slave bill, as a bill of abominations, which would make constables of all white men in the free States to catch runaway slaves."*

Mr. Julian obviously thinks the South will stand a chance hereafter to get back their fugitive slaves, under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Bill; and Mr. Davis of Mississippi, while denouncing all the other measures adopted in relation to the slavery questions, admitted a few days ago, in the Senate, that he thought the Fugitive Bill would be an efficient measure for the protection of the rights of slaveholders.

Yet Mr. Meade seems to see no merit even in this Bill. He told us, at least, that he expected no good from it. We are glad to know that others upon the spot think differently from our worthy friend on this subject, and we hope to hear him before long acknowledging the value of this measure, in view of its practical operation.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

Terrible Accident in New York—House Demolished by the Steamer Pacific—Thirty Killed and Forty Wounded.

As the American mail steamer Pacific was leaving her wharf at Canal st., at 12 M., to day, a terrible accident occurred. In swinging around, she struck a house on the wharf on which a great crowd was assembled to witness her departure. The house was knocked down by the steamer and demolished; hundreds of persons are buried beneath the ruins. A great number of lives were lost, but how many it is impossible to tell. The utmost consternation prevails. Numbers of those on the house and wharf saved their lives by jamping into the water, from whence they were rescued by boats and persons on the wharves. Owing to this terrible calamity, the Pacific has postponed her departure.

Later.—We observe by the New York papers that Mr. John Wilson was the only person who was killed on the spot by the falling of a wharf-shed at the time of the departure of the steamer *Pacific*. The wheel-house of the steamer striking the shed, carried away about eighty feet of it, burying Mr. Wilson and many others beneath the ruins. Among those injured were Captain Woolsey, Mr. John Gardiner, Benjamin Laird, John McCormick, William J. McDonald, and Patrick McIntee. Though not accountable for the accident, Mr. E. K. Collins agent of the steamship, notified the Coroner that all funeral expenses, medical bills for the relief of the injured parties, and all other necessary expenditures, would be paid by the company.

The New York papers state that the influx of strangers into that city is so great that multitudes are daily turned away from the principal hotels in consequence of the impossibility of accommodating them. On Tuesday more than one hundred persons were thus declined at the Irving House, where 750 are accommodated.

A New Kind of Country.—A sojourner in the town of Marshall, in Texas, thus describes, to the Mobile Tribune, that interesting region:

I do not see anything very remarkable about this country, except the number of ticks. If I were called on to distinguish it from any other locality, I should not besitate to declare it a great tick country—in fact the tick country.

Most Sublime.—Can any of our readers peruse the following touching appeal, and retain a dry eye? If they can, they must be strong hearted:

Oh! Sally dear, the ev'nin's clear,
Thick flies the skimmin swaller,
The sky is blue, the fields in view,
All fadin green and yaller.
Come let us stray our toil-some way,
And vew the charms of nater—
The barkin dogs, the squelin hogs,
And every roasted tater.

POST ROUTES IN NORTH CAROLINA,

Established during the recent session.

From Joy to Longmire's, Washington county, Tennessee.
From Marion to Limestone.
From Wilmington, via Whitesville, Fair Bluff, Marion Court House, Mar's Bluff, Bradleyville, and Sumpterville, to Manchester, South Carolina.
From Burnsville to Elizabeth Town, Tennessee.
From Grassy Creek, via Toe River, Cranberry Forge, and Roan Mountain, to Elizabethtown, Tennessee.
From Burnsville to Big Rock Creek.
From Wanton Court House to Cranberry Ford.
From Clemensville, via Smith Grove, Mocksville, and Oak Forest, to Statesville, Jredell County.
From McNeill's Ferry to Summerville.
From Shelby, via Birchelsville, Sandy Run, Grassy Pond, South Carolina, Corohen's, to Spartansburg.
From Rock Fish Village, via Lumberbridge, to Philadelphus.
From Murphy, Cherokee county, to Ellijoy, Gilmer county, Georgia.
From Paint Rock to Newport, Cocke county, Tennessee.
From Edwysville, via Mill's Gap, to Rutherford.
From Grassy Creek to Elizabethtown, Tennessee.
From Franklin, via Harris's Cross Roads, to Hall's Cross Roads, Franklin county.
From Salem, via Clemmonsville and Panther Creek, to Huntsville, Surry county.
From Eagle Rock, in Wake county, to Nahunta, in Wayne county.
From Durham's Creek, in Beaufort county, by way of South Creek, to Bay River in Craven county.
From Hamptonville, in Surry county, North Carolina, by the way of Lovelace, to Wilkesborough, Wilkes county, in said State.
From Cathey's Creek to Georgetown, Macon county.
From Fayetteville, via Averasborough Village, to Smithfield.
From Salisbury, via Oregon Church, to Mount Pleasant, in Cabarrus county.
From the Warm Springs, North Carolina, to Newport, Tennessee.
From St. John's in Hertford county, via Britton's Cross Roads, to Scotland Neck, in Halifax county.
From Powell's Point to Roanoke Island, Currituck county.
From Clinton, Sampson county, to Pittsborough, Chatham county, via Averasborough.

BOUNTY LAND BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That each of the surviving, or the widow or minor children of deceased commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who performed military service in any regiment, company, or detachment in the service of the United States, in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the 18th day of June, 1812, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790, and each of the commissioned officers who was engaged in the military service of the United States in the late war with Mexico, shall be entitled to lands as follows: Those who engaged to serve twelve months, or during the war, and actually served nine months, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres; and those who engaged to serve six months, and actually served four months, shall receive eighty acres; and those who engaged to serve for any, or an indefinite period, and actually served one month, shall receive forty acres: *Provided*, That wherever any officer or soldier was honorably discharged in consequence of disability in the service before the expiration of his period of service, he shall receive the amount to which he would have been entitled if he had served the full period for which he had engaged to serve: *Provided*, the person so having been in service shall not receive said lands, or any part thereof, if it shall appear by the muster rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service, or if he has received, or is entitled to any military land bounty under any act of Congress heretofore passed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the period during which any officer or soldier may have remained in captivity with the enemy shall be estimated and added to the period of his actual service, and the person so detained in captivity shall receive land under the provisions of this act in the same manner that he would be entitled, in case he had entered the service for the whole term made up by the addition of the time of his captivity, and had served during such term.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That each commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, for whom provision is made by the first section hereof, shall receive a certificate, or warrant, from the Department of the Interior for the quantity of land to which he may be entitled, and which may be located by the warrantee, or his heirs at law, at any land office of the United States, in one body, and in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, upon any of the public lands in such district then subject to private entry; and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with evidence of the location thereof having been legally made, to the General Land Office, a patent shall be issued therefor. In the event of the death of any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, prior or subsequent to the passage of this act, who shall have served as aforesaid, and who shall not have received bounty land for said services, a like certificate or warrant shall be issued in favor and ensure to the benefit of his widow, who shall receive one hundred and sixty acres of land, in case her husband was killed in battle, but not to her heirs. *Provided*, She is unmarried at the date of her application. *Provided further*, That no land warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be laid upon any land of the United States to which there shall be a pre-emption right, or upon which there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation, except with the consent of such settler, to be satisfactorily proven to the proper land officer.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That all sales, mortgages, letters of attorney, or other instruments of writing going to affect the title or claim to any warrant or certificate issued, or to be issued, or any land granted, or to be granted, under the provisions of this act, made or executed prior to the issue, shall be null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; nor shall such certificate or warrant, or the land obtained thereby, be in anywise affected thereby, or charged with, or subject to, the payment of any debt or claim incurred by such officer or soldier prior to the issuing of the patent: *Provided*, That the benefits of this act shall not accrue to any person who is a member of the present Congress: *Provided, further*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to cause to be located, free of expense, any warrant which the holder may transmit to the General Land Office for that purpose, in such State and land district as the said holder or warrantee may designate, and upon good farming land, so far as the same can be ascertained from the maps, plats, and field notes of the surveyor, or from any other information in the possession of the local office; and upon the location being made, as aforesaid, the Secretary shall cause a patent to be transmitted to such warrantee: *And provided further*, That no patent issued under this act shall be delivered upon any power of attorney or agreement dated before the passage of this act; and that all such powers of attorney or agreements be considered and treated as null and void.

BOUNTY LAND BILL.

The passage of the bill granting bounty land to officers and soldiers of the last war with Great Britain and the several Indian wars, is giving rise to an unprecedented number of applications to the Third Auditor's Office for information. It is deemed advisable to state that *copies of the army rolls* cannot be furnished from this office for various reasons, one of which is sufficient—namely, the utter impracticability of doing so.

If one agent has a right to copies of the rolls, so would twenty thousand; and all the clerks in the employ of the government could not furnish such copies. Besides, there is no authority for doing so.

All applications must come through the Pension Office, (under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior,) and regular certificates of service will be furnished to the Commissioner of Pensions by the Third Auditor, as is now the practice in regard to all claims for pension or bounty land.

This course is necessary to prevent frauds and interminable difficulties.

JOHN S. GALLAHER, Third Auditor.

The Boston Editors appear to be in raptures with Jenny Lind's singing. The Courier, usually a staid, dignified, calmly deliberative paper, publishes a long leading editorial article about her performances, from which we make the following extract:—

Her manner is unaffected, simple and engaging. She has no tricks of gesticulation; she *warbles*, she does not *act*. Nothing diverts the attention from the voice of the singer. Her deportment has a subdued tone. Yet no one can complain of a want of animation. If there is art in her manner, it is so perfect an imitation of nature that the counterfeit must be thought more admirable than the original; all seems to be instinct, rather than skill. Her voice is a miracle; one must hear it to form any conception of what it is capable of doing. Such command of tones was surely never before placed within the compass of the human organs of speech: fullness, richness, volubility, delicacy—all are most admirable. She draws out a cadence with the tenuity of a gossamer film—yet this faintest whisper of melody is as clear to the ear as the highest intonation. The echo-song is a piece of vocal necromancy; it is almost impossible to believe that a human tongue has produced those fairy undulations of sound.

The Nightingale's Cage.—The decorations of the suite of rooms at the Revere House, which Jenny Lind occupies, cost *thirteen thousand dollars!* In the parlor are two splendid mirrors and a thousand dollar piano. The toilet chamber attached to the parlor is lined with rose-colored French cambric, canopied, and from the centre is suspended a lantern of stained glass. The passage from the parlor to the bed chamber is lined with silk, similar in color to that of the dressing room. The bed chamber itself has been furnished anew throughout, and is most magnificent. Even the lock of the door is of silver, and is ornamented, and inscribed with a quotation from scripture: "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he hath given will he pay him again."

Another Donation.—Jenny Lind has sent a thousand dollars to the Swedish Episcopal Church, now being erected at Chicago. The Herald says this last munificent act of the generous *cantatrice*, grew out of her own impulse alone; she learned the circumstance of the embarrassments of the church but an hour or two before she sent the money.

JENNYGRAM—*Genin's Motive.*

Don't fancy there's any revealing
Of a heart that could easily melt,—
It wasn't a matter of feeling,
But merely a matter of *felt!*

A Reprehensible Exhibition.—Ephraim Littlefield, the late Janitor of the Massachusetts Medical College, in Boston, whose testimony on the trial of Professor Webster did more to procure the conviction, and of course, the death of that wretched culprit, than all the rest, and who in consequence received three thousand dollars reward from the family of the murdered man, is now at Clinton Hall, in this city, exhibiting a model of the building which was the scene of the crime, describing its localities and incidents, and recapitulating the evidence given by him on the trial, together with sundry private anecdotes, explanations, comments and opinions with regard to the horrible affair.

Accompanying the model are full length wax figures, representing the murderer and the murdered, the features of whose faces are imitated with a sufficient nearness to nature to give the spectator a ghastly idea of their appearance while alive. These figures are dressed in semblances of "the customary suits of black" the originals were wont to wear, and present that awkward and unnatural appearance which such things always do. The far-famed Madame Tussaud, of London, in her "Chamber of Horrors," could not have a more repulsive group than that now polluting the hall of the Mercantile Library Association, in the Clinton buildings.—But when to its execrableness is added the disgusting sight of a man having occupied and occupying the situation of this Mr. Littlefield, in relation to the affair, showing up and, (with occasional facetiæ thrown in by way of heightening its interest,) explaining the scene, every well regulated mind shrinks with instinctive horror from the exhibition, and refuses to believe that it can ever be a popular one with his kind. We hope it will not.

N. Y. Express.

Weir the Artist.—Mr. Willis, writing to the Home Journal, from Cozzen's new hotel on the Hudson river, relates the following:

"Within a stone's throw from the portico of the Hotel, upon a knoll half hidden with trees, stands one of the most beautiful structures, of its kind, in this country—a stone church, of English rural architecture, built by the painter Robert Weir.—The story of its construction is a touching poem. When Mr. Weir received ten thousand dollars from Government, for his picture on the panel of the capitol, he invested it, untouched, for the benefit of his three children. On the death of these children—all three—soon after, the money reverted to him, but he had a feeling which forbade him to use it. Struck with the favorableness of this knoll under the mountains, as a site for a place of worship, much needed by the village near by, he applied for it to Mr. Cozzen, on whose property it stood, who at once made a free gift of it for the purpose. The painter's taste and heart were set to work, and, with the money left him by his children, he erected this simple and beautiful structure—a memorial of hallowed utility. Its bell for evening service sounded a few minutes ago—the tone selected apparently with the taste which governed all, and making sweet music among the mountains that looked down upon it.—Mr. Weir named it, The Church of the Holy Innocents."

The New York Literary World contains an interesting article in relation to the establishment of the well known and enterprising book publishers, Messrs. Harper, of that city. From this article we learn that nineteen double medium power presses, besides Napier presses, are constantly throwing off printed sheets to the extent of some 70 reams per day, while in the bindery, 50 barrels of flour are required for making paste every year, as well as 1200 dozen sheepskins, 750 pieces of muslin of 40 square yards each, and sixty tons of pasteboard. Over 40,000 lbs. of metal are used per annum for casting stereotype plates, of which their vaults contain about $300,000 worth; they also have about 70,000 lbs. of various founts of type in their composing rooms. Even the cuttings from the edges of the books, in the process of binding, amount to 18 tons of shavings per annum, which are sold to the paper makers. The annual sales have been estimated in round numbers at 2,000,000 volumes, including pamphlets. There are attached to this establishment usually from 300 to 370 employees, in the various departments of the business, of whom about 100 are females.

Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.—The travel on this Road is rapidly increasing. On Monday some two hundred passengers came down; too late however for the mail boat and crowded the hotels until the next day, when the company extending a courtesy, not usual with other companies, started an Extra Boat for their convenience, which left at 12 o'clock, on yesterday.

The same rate of travel has existed for several days. On Saturday last the Editor was in boat (for Smithville) and the number of passengers seemed to him to amount to fully that number.

These facts are most cheering. When the Manchester Road is completed, and the Sea voyage thus avoided, we believe that the travel will be far more abundant, and that the energies of the officers will be strained for transportation.

Wilmington Aurora.

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD.

The good work has commenced in earnest for the re-building of this road, and it will be prosecuted to its completion with energy and zeal. All doubt and uncertainty is now dispelled. Yesterday the duties were paid upon 800 tons of iron, the cargo of the ship Samuel, and it was commenced being removed from the custom house dept. To-day seventy-five or a hundred hands will be actively employed in laying the rails. We hope a new era is about to dawn upon our long neglected city and that brighter prospects are to gladden the heart and enliven our people.

The following gentlemen constitute the directors of the Company:—Dr. Wm. Collins, of Portsmouth, President; Andrew Joyner, N. Carolina, M. A. Falls, Baltimore, Moncure Robinson, Philadelphia, James Barnes, Mass., A. Milhado, Norfolk, Directors.—*Norfolk Argus.*

DEATH OF AN ÆRONAUT.

The papers received by the steamer Niagara record the death of Lieutenant Gale, the æronaut, as follows: The Bordeaux journals, which arrived this morning, announce the death of Lieutenant Gale, the æronaut. On Sunday he made an ascent with the "Royal Cremorne" balloon, on the back of a pony, from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, at Bordeaux. It was the first time that Mr. Gale had ever made such an ascension, and his pony had only a few days before been broken in. At first the little animal displayed great repugnance at being lifted from his feet, but he gradually got accustomed to it, and on Sunday allowed himself to be carried off by the balloon with the greatest composure. As there was some delay in filling the balloon with gas, the pony, gaily saddled and bridled, was paraded round the Hippodrome, and was regarded with extraordinary curiosity by the spectators. An immense multitude assembled to see the ascent. The local journals say that the town was completely deserted, and that the adjacent villages sent their contingents.

When Mr. Gale was seen to ascend rapidly into the air, seated on his pony, with the bridle in one hand and saluting the public with the other, there was a sort of shudder of fear in the vast gathering. The pony was perfectly calm, with his legs hanging and his neck bent; but he made no movement. The descent of Mr. Gale, which took place at a short distance from Bordeaux, proved fatal to him.—When the horse had been released from his slings, the peasants who held the ropes of the balloon, misunderstanding the directions given by the æronaut, let go, and the balloon having still sufficient gas in it to give an ascensional force, after losing the weight of the horse, rose suddenly, and the anchor, which held by a tree, being loosened by the sudden motion, the shock upset the car. Mr. Gale, however, clung to the ropes, and was fortunately able to pull the string of the valve, to cause a further escape of the gas. The ascent of the balloon was then checked, and it was thought, in consequence, at Bordeaux, that he had succeeded in climbing up into the car. This, however, was not the case, as the next day the balloon was discovered lying on the ground, some miles from the spot where the pony was liberated, and on further search being made, the dead body of Lieut. Gale was found in a wood, with the limbs all broken. He has left a wife and eight children.

In a German advertisement for the sale of the machinery of a theatre, is a N. B.

"To be sold at the same time, thirty-two good substantial *old ghosts*, with a very fine *new devil*, a striking likeness of Bonaparte."

FROM THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

INVOCATION.

The voice of Richmond to Phineas T. Barnum.

BARNUM! heed the fond petitions
We would whisper in your ear,
Bonaparte of exhibitions,
Bring the Swedish songstress here:
We would catch the strain of Circe,
But without her fatal glance,
BARNUM! for the love of mercy,
Let us have a single chance!

Do not yet that heart so harden
That within your waistcoat beats,
If no spacious Castle Garden
Offers here 10,000 seats;
For much greater than Tedesco,
This new prodigy of yours,
Here, can simply sing *al fresco*,
And yet fill "all-out-of-doors."

And since Bayard Taylor's verses
Did not meet with much success,
But provoked the hearty curses
Of eight hundred bards, (1) or less,
I will write some vastly better,
To the tune of "Dearest Mae,"
And you shall remain my debtor
Only for one-half his pay(2).

Come then, noble Coryphæus
Of the wonders of the world,
Bring the nightingale to see us,
Here be Sweden's flag unfurled.
In the town of Richmond, I know
You can gather—for a song,
Loud applauses and the rhino,
"Say, why don't you come along?"

By the fame of the Museum,
(Type of Yankee enterprise,
Let it be your mausoleum,)
By the light of Jenny's eyes—
By the wonders of the former—
By the shade of aged Joyce(3)—
By the pruning-hook of Norma,
Let us hear the charmer's voice!

Notes.—
(1)767.
(2)Song, says this deserving poet,"
With the free delights to dwell;
'Twere an easy thing to show, it
Yet abides with slaves as well;
Where are heard the "Songs of Labor"
Lightest on the evening air,
With the banjo, pipe and tabor,
Gentle Christy, tell us where?
(3)Joyce Heth, the nurse of Washington.
"For song has a home in the hearts of the free."

Prize Song.

NEW YORK.—We announced last week, that the Hon. Washington Hunt had been unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor of New York. We supposed then, that the action of the Whig Convention on other subjects would be harmonious, and we doubted not that the Whigs of New York would adopt conciliatory measures, and place themselves upon a national platform.—But we were mistaken. The shouts of a nation rejoicing over the prospect of peace and the downfall of fanaticism have scarcely died away, when danger besets us in a new quarter. The Seward faction has gained a triumph over the National Whig party of New York, and the resolutions forced upon the Convention give promise of renewed agitation, project a violation of the nation's plighted faith, and though they do not openly avow it as an object, undoubtedly tend to a dissolution of the Union. If the course of the majority in the Convention can be regarded as a test of public feeling, it shows that the Seward men in the Whig party, as the Van Buren Freesoilers among the Locofocos, constitute a majority; it shows that a majority of both parties in the great Empire State are unwilling to sanction the recent acts of Congress, unwilling to abide by the Constitution and the Union, and that they are determined to continue the slavery agitation regardless of its pernicious consequences.

The resolutions originally proposed to the Convention were intended to insure union in the Whig ranks, and to put a stop to the slavery agitation; and whilst they expressed confidence in the ability and patriotism of the President and commended the wisdom and efficiency of his administration, with a view to put an end to agitation, they said nothing either endorsing or condemning the course of Mr. Seward. These resolutions were not satisfactory to the majority, and a substitute, returning especial thanks to Mr. Seward, and recommending the application of the Wilmot Proviso to the Territories, was proposed and adopted. To this implied condemnation of the President, and the patriotic Whigs of New York who with him had supported the Compromise measures, a large number in the Convention were unwilling to submit. They regarded the course of Mr. Seward as wrong and destructive; they believed that of Mr. Fillmore and the National Whig party right and conservative; and they were unwilling, for the sake of any man, to endanger the existence of the Union,—unwilling, "for the sake of placing a crown of glory on the head of Wm. H. Seward, to stamp with condemnation the President of the United States, and such eminent Whigs as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster." They considered the course of the majority as well calculated to alarm the Southern people and disturb the peace of the whole country. They knew that the adoption of sectional measures would almost certainly insure the defeat of the Whig party in New York and throughout the Union. Of such a defeat, their past experience had shown the ruinous and disastrous consequences; and, determined to support national measures and to put down fanaticism, with Mr. Granger at their head, they seceded from the Convention.

An Address signed by some of the most distinguished Whigs in New York, who were in the minority, has been published, justifying their patriotic course, and calling a new Convention.—May we not hope that a majority of the Whig voters of New York will sustain them in their earnest efforts to give peace to the country, to put down the slavery agitation, and to preserve the Union? May we not hope that the patriotic men of all parties throughout the whole country will unite in putting down the unholy alliance of Abolition disunionists of the North and ambitious disunionists of the South? We had hoped indeed, that their defeat in Congress would have broken their alliance; but the renewed agitation at the North giving countenance and reason for renewed excitement at the South, show plainly that their joint efforts for a dissolution will not cease, unless put down finally and forever by *the people*.

As an evidence to the Southern people, that there are yet many firm friends of the Constitution at the North, we publish below a letter from the Editor of the New York Express, himself a delegate, commenting upon the course of the Seward faction.

N. YORK WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

From the New York Express.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 27—Night.

We have the beginning of the end. The Whig party of the Empire State are divided in twain. One half of it stands upon the Whig platform of the whole country, and the other upon the platform of Wm. H. Seward. The course of the majority and minority you have in the official proceedings, and what a record it is of bad temper and bad conduct. The spirit which controlled the Convention was foreseen from the start, and never was a majority more reckless of the public good, more selfish, more cruel to the Whig party, or more suicidical in their course.

The Seward men would not assent to any other course than this, and became more and more ultra in the end. I might name the Spirits of Evil who stalked abroad like so many ugly witches upon and off the floor of the Convention. The men whom they have elected to the Convention were compelled to do their bidding, and some of them did so while protesting against the conduct of those who led them on to mischief and discord. For these blind leaders of the blind there is a day of reckoning.

The resolutions were the stumbling block from the start. The original committee of eight reported what you have seen,—and but for the predetermination to quarrel they might have been adopted. They were strong and conciliatory resolutions embodying the views of such men as Gov. Fish, the Whig candidate for Governor, Mr. Duer, and the best men in the State. They did not endorse Senator Seward and that was the principal cause of their offence. They declared his motives pure and his purposes honest, but the minority could not and would not approve his acts,—and here was the rock on which the convention split.

It may come sooner or later, but come it will, most assuredly,—either in the compunctions of conscience, in hopes deferred, in the disappointment of defeat, or in that crushing of the Whig party for which they are responsible, and the effects of which they must most keenly feel for all time to come. Those men have been the bull-dogs of the party, and they go home gratified and satisfied with the mischief they have worked.

I am free to confess the deepest sorrow and mortification at this dismemberment of the Whig party—

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1850.

THE MAILS.—We respectfully inform the Postmaster General, according to his request, that on Thursday last we had no mail north of Raleigh; on Friday two mails from the north, but no Charleston paper; on Saturday none north of Raleigh; and again no Charleston paper; on Sunday, one of the two northern mails due, and two of the three Charleston papers due; on Monday, portions of the two paper mails came, but no letters north of Raleigh, and one of the two Charleston papers.

THE PLANK ROAD.—The tolls for the month of September, on the 18 miles on which tolls are collected, amounted to $217. And for the month of October, thus far, they have averaged about $16 per day.

Considerable portions of the Road, beyond the 18 miles, are finished, but not being connected, (owing to the necessary delay in sawing the lumber,) tolls cannot be charged except on the 18 continuous miles. The whole route to Carthage is progressing rapidly, and we hope will soon be completed. West of Carthage, three steam mills will be in operation shortly.

In the last Ashborough Herald we notice a suggestion that the Road, instead of going to Salisbury, should terminate at Salem. This would certainly be unjust to those in Salisbury, Lexington, &c., who have subscribed to the Stock. We altogether approve of the alternative proposition of the Herald, that a branch should be extended to Salem. We hope to see that and many other branches made; for instance, to Davie, Iredell, Surry, &c.

PLANK ROAD.—It is proposed to construct a Plank Road between Pittsborough and Haywood.

STATISTICS OF FAYETTEVILLE.—We have already stated the population of this town, by the present Census, at 4,503,—an increase of 218 over the Census of 1840. We have further been informed by E. L. Winslow, Esq., the Magistrate on whom was devolved by the Court the duty of taking the Tax List for the town, that

628 persons have filed tax lists.
53 " have failed to file tax lists.

The valuation of Real Estate listed within the Corporation limits, is $504,696.
Unlisted, as far as known, $2,590.
Total, $507,766.

The number of white polls in town, taxable (males from 21 to 45 years of age,) 160.
Free black polls, 27.
Slave polls, (both sexes, from 12 to 50 years of age,) 412.
Number of Gold Watches, 183.
" Silver do. 120.
" Pianos, 44.
" Carriages worth more than $200, 7.
" Dogs, 93.
Dividends and Profits subject to taxation, $17,-274 50.
Interest " " $10,882 02.
34 persons list Salaries or Fees above $500.
23 persons list Plate above $50 value.

FROST.—We noticed a White Frost this morning, the first we have seen this season.

The long continued dry weather has affected the navigation of our river. Boats now run with difficulty, and only the Lighters can come up to town. We learn that every effort is made to forward goods which arrive at Wilmington for this place and the interior.

CONGRESS.—The session closed on Monday the 30th, at noon. 64 Public Acts and Joint Resolutions, and 49 Private Acts and Joint Resolutions, were passed. It is scarcely necessary to publish a list of these acts, as almost the only really important ones, to the public generally, are the Appropriation bills, and the Compromise bills, of which our readers have already heard.

The Senate having unanimously adopted a resolution complimentary to the Hon. Wm. R. King, Mr. King, President *pro tem.*, then rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS: Our protracted session is about to close. The causes which have led to its unusual extension were of a character well calculated to produce an excited state of feeling, and occasionally to lead to altercations of a very unpleasant character. Whether the action of Congress will allay that excitement, restore harmony, and bring about a better state of feeling in the country, remains to be seen. As an American citizen, devoted sincerely to the institutions of my country, I sincerely hope they may, and I trust that the dangers with which we have been threatened will serve as a warning to all future Congresses to deal justly by every section, and to respect the constitutional rights of all, if they would ensure the permanency of our Union. In discharging the duties imposed upon me as your presiding officer, I may, in the opinion of some, have been too strict in the enforcement of the rules adopted for the government of this body. Should this be the case, I can only say that it gives me no pleasure to exercise authority, and I have only been led to do so when the occasion called for it by an imperious sense of duty to the Senate, over which your kindness has called me to preside. In taking leave of you, Senators, I can but express my grateful sense of the kindness and courtesy with which I have uniformly been treated. I wish you all a safe return to your respective homes.

He then proclaimed that the Senate was adjourned *sine die*.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.—The City of New York has furnished the first evidence of the efficiency of the new law for the recovery of fugitives. A slave has been surrendered to his claimants without difficulty, and without the slightest manifestation of discontent. For this first exhibition of good faith on their part, we are willing to give the Northern people all due credit; and they are the more entitled to it, since in the present excited state of public opinion it is necessary that the laws should be willingly obeyed and promptly executed, in order that confidence in their permanency and efficiency may be generally diffused.

For our own part, we have long regarded the refusal to surrender fugitives, as the wrong most requiring remedy. We have long believed that if the Union is to be dissolved, this direct violation of Constitutional obligations would be the most important cause. Such being our opinion, it has afforded us much pleasure to see that the people of New York intend hereafter to abide by the Constitution, to sacrifice their feelings to their sense of duty, and to do all in their power to preserve the Union of the States. From the tone of the New York papers, we infer that the people are determined fully and faithfully to perform their constitutional obligations: and we trust that ere long the constant and unhesitating avowal on their part, of loyalty to the Union and the Constitution, will have much influence in quieting disturbance, and once more give assurance of permanent peace and tranquility.

THE LATE PRIESTLY H. MANGUM.—A letter from a distinguished citizen of Hillsborough, under date of the 14th ult., thus speaks of the death and character of Mr. Mangum:—

"Mr. Priestly H. Mangum, brother of the Senator, died yesterday, and is to be buried to-day.—You know he was a citizen of this town—an honest, upright, honorable, independent man; respected by all who knew him. In times such as the present, when there is so much vacillation on questions of vital importance to the best interests of the country—so much of time-serving policy and fear of responsibility—the death of a man of his firmness of purpose and correctness of principle is much to be deplored."

THE BOUNTY LAND BILL.—As many persons in this State are interested in the matter, we publish on our second page the Bounty Land Bill, together with a notice to claimants with regard to the manner of application. The Intelligencer also publishes a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, announcing that he has caused to be prepared for the printer, the necessary forms and instructions for the guidance of claimants. These printed forms will be forwarded to each member of Congress, and to the Clerk of the court of every county in the United States, at the earliest possible time.

The Secretary says, that the policy of the law in all its provisions, is to discourage speculators in the claims of soldiers. He warns the soldiers against the devices of land speculators, and tells the speculators themselves, that they can acquire no rights by purchase which will be recognised by the Department.

The Secretary also says: "The evidence of service exists among the archives of the country. In nine cases out of ten the only proof required will be of the identity of the applicant, or of the marriage and widowhood, or heirship. These are facts readily proven, and therefore the difficulties will in most cases be merely nominal. And to remove even these slight obstacles, and to give more full and complete effect to the munificence of the Government, I beg leave respectfully to recommend to the proper authorities of each county and township to employ a suitable agent, at the expense of the county, to supervise the preparation of the applications and proofs of claimants. The ignorant and unwary would thus be protected from imposition, the poor soldiers from burdens they are not able to bear, and the Government from many embarrassments which may result from the awkwardness of incompetent agents."

The Intelligencer says, that application should be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, or the Commissioner of Patents, and not to the Secretary of War.

THE N. Y. CONVENTION.—The Hon. Hiram Ketchum, who was present at the Syracuse Convention, has written a letter to the N. Y. Commercial, in which he exposes the doings of the Seward party in that Convention. After noticing the proceedings of the Convention up to the adoption of the offensive resolutions of the Seward party, Mr. Ketchum adds,—

"Now the question arises—what induced a majority of the convention to change the purpose with which, it is confidently believed, they came to Syracuse, and pass the offensive resolution, forewarned, as they were, of the consequences? In my best judgment, the master spirits who brought about this result, intended to cast a censure upon the leading Whigs at Washington whose course differed from that of Mr. Seward, on the great questions which have recently agitated the councils of the nation. Among these are Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Thomas Corwin, Mr. Badger and Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, Mr. Clark and General Green, of Rhode Island, Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, in the Senate—Mr. Duer, Mr. Ashmun, Mr. Stanly, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Gentry, Mr Grinnell, and other distinguished Whigs in the House of Representatives. The gentlemen who came out of the convention, could not unite—they refused to be numbered with a body who would cast such a censure. They knew that the men who would consent to such an act, however great their number, and by whomsoever chosen, WERE NOT WHIGS.

"Again: It has evidently been a part of Mr. Seward's course in the Senate, acting in concert with the abolitionists in that body, and one or two Whigs, to open the questions which Congress after months of controversy, bringing the country to the very verge of civil war, had decided, and renew the angry discussion. To bring about this settlement, and give the country peace, the distinguished Whigs whom I have named, as well as the President and his Cabinet, and, I may add, from what I personally know, the great military captain of his country and of his age, Gen. Scott, whom we all rejoice to call a Whig, and who himself glories in the name, put forth their best personal efforts. Under no circumstances could the gentlemen who retired from the convention consent to be part of a body whose purpose was renewed agitation. By the men who brought about the settlement, and the settlement itself, Mr. Granger, Mr. Duer and their associates decided to stand; and in this decision it is my hope and belief they will be sustained by the Whigs of the State and the country, and by the national administration itself."

And we may add, that whilst the Seward men of New York are thus censuring Messrs. Badger and Mangum, and other conservative Whigs, as foes to the North, the Southern ultras are censuring the same men as hostile to the South! The people will probably decide that the disunionists, North and South, are altogether wrong; and that Messrs. Badger and Mangum, friends to the Union, the Constitution and the whole country, are altogether right. There is too much of ultraism, and too little of conservatism, among politicians in these days.

GEORGIA.—The question is repeatedly asked, what will be the action of the State of Georgia, through the Convention called by Governor Towns, on the subject of the acts of the late session of Congress on the slavery question. The action of that State is of the highest importance, because, if it shall sustain the settlement made by Congress, South Carolina will be left alone in her disunion schemes; whereas, if Georgia takes ground in opposition, South Carolina certainly, and Alabama and Mississippi probably, will follow suit.

With such an opinion of the importance of the course of Georgia, it gives us great pleasure to believe, from the signs, that she will go for peace and Union. It is well known that Messrs. Toombs and Stephens, the two most influential Whigs in the State, will stake their political existence on the question. It is also well known, that Mr. Cobb, the Speaker of the House, is equally decided, and perhaps equally influential with his own party. And now we have a letter from another of the Locofoco Congressmen, Mr. Wellborn, of the Columbus District, in which he says that "the South can honorably acquiesce in the settlement" made by Congress. The following is an extract from his letter to a friend, as published in the Augusta Chronicle:—

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1850.

"Well, sir, as you perceive, we have done what we have done, and I congratulate you as one opposed to secession, or other violent measures of resistance on a settlement which, in my opinion, the South can honorably acquiesce in. The fugitive slave bill passed the House the other day by 30 majority, and without amendment. It is exceedingly strong."

With the leading men of Georgia thus satisfied with the Compromise, and with the prompt and faithful fulfilment by New York and Pennsylvania of the stipulations of the Fugitive Slave law, we will not believe that Georgia will disturb the present harmony and good feeling by any measure countenancing the disunion schemes of the politicians of South Carolina.

TEXAS.—There appears to be no doubt that Texas will gladly accept the Boundary Act which passed Congress. The ten millions in money she wants. Of land she has plenty, without New Mexico.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gov. Quitman has called the Legislature to meet on the 23d November, to consider, chiefly, the acts of Congress admitting California and abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia; and "to provide the means to assert the sovereignty" of Mississippi.

The Hon. David Wilmot, Locofoco, (the Proviso man,) has declined being a candidate for re-election to Congress. The Locofocos have nominated in his stead, G. A. Grow, former law partner of Wilmot, and a strong advocate of the Proviso.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—The Cambria has brought Liverpool dates to the 21st ult.

Cotton had risen a half penny a lb. and the sales of the week were 67,000 bales. Fair Uplands 8d. Stock now on hand 451,000 bales. This rise is owing to the accounts of short crop from this country. Coffee also had advanced.

ENGLAND.—It is stated, on authority of the correspondent of the London Herald, under date Paris, Thursday evening, that arrangements are on foot between Spain, on the one side, and England and Holland, on the other, by which Spain, on condition of having Cuba protected by the joint action of these Powers, engages to pay the debt due by her to English and French creditors.

No other news of interest.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The Locofoco candidate for Governor has been elected by a majority of about 2000. This is no change, the present Governor being of the same party.

LOUISIANA.—The Hon. Henry Johnson, late Whig U. S. Senator from Louisiana, has been elected to Congress in place of Mr. Conrad, appointed Secretary of War, beating Mr. Bullard, the regular whig candidate.

Among the confirmations of appointments at the close of the late session, was that of Mr. Barringer, Minister to Spain. Also, many U S. officers for California and Utah.

The appointment of Jas. W. Osborne, Esq. of Charlotte, as Superintendent of the Branch Mint in this State was also confirmed.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Whig State Convention of Massachusetts, after nominating Gov. Briggs for re-election, adopted an Address approving of all the measures of pacification adopted by Congress, *except the Fugitive Slave act.* That is, these liberal Massachusetts politicians would have approved of a Compromise which gave them all they wanted, and the South nothing.

There is said to be great excitement in Worcester, Mass., on this subject. It was believed that there were persons in town in quest of fugitive slaves, of whom there are a great many in that place.

Gen. Cass addressed the Democracy at Tammany Hall, New York, on the 1st inst. In the course of his remarks he paid high compliments to the ability and patriotism of Messrs. Clay and Webster.

The people of South Carolina are forming "Southern Rights Associations," and entering into pledges not to employ Northern coasting vessels, nor purchase Northern manufactures.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—A Bill making provision for light-houses, buoys &c., which passed during the recent session of Congress, appropriates for the establishment of a number of buoys on our coast, the immense amount of $750!

Remarkable liberality! Wonderful discrimination! which appropriates for the most dangerous coast on the Atlantic, $750! We wish these wise legislators no manner of evil, but we are inclined to the opinion, that if a few of them should be wrecked on the North Carolina coast, an astonishing appreciation of the wants of the people of the Eastern section of this State, would thenceforth mark the deliberations of Congress.

CAUTION.—A writer in the last Greensborough Patriot, warns the public against the preaching of two Wesleyan Methodist Ministers, named Brooks and McBride, who have been preaching dangerous doctrines in Guilford County. The Magistrates should adopt prompt and decided measures to silence them.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL.—The Senate's Committee on Public Buildings have advertised a reward of $500 for the best plan of enlargement of the Capitol, by wings or otherwise, so as to furnish suitable Halls for the two Houses of Congress.

REMARKABLE CASE.—A letter from a friend in Montgomery county gives us the particulars of one of the most remarkable cases of bodily affliction that we ever heard of. It is of a man who has been confined to his bed with Rheumatism for the last *Forty Years!*

His name is John McLeod. He was hale and hearty till his 19th year, when he was attacked with the disease which has confined him to his bed ever since. His lower limbs are perfectly stiff: he cannot move them, or turn himself in bed. In other respects his health has been good until about three years ago, when it began to fail. He bears his affliction with patience and fortitude, passing his time in reading and conversation with his neighbors and friends. He is intelligent, and well informed as to all the leading men and events in the country. He has as familiar an acquaintance with the neighborhood, *its roads*, &c., as if he had a personal knowledge of them. His father is the only other white person living on the farm, and he is upwards of 80 years of age, and, his mind being disordered, unable to attend to any business. The management of the farm, and seven or eight slaves on it, devolve, therefore, entirely on the son.

And even this man, afflicted as he has been and is, is cheerful! For there are thousands who are worse off than he.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—Among the last acts of the recent session, was the refusal, on Mr. Stanly's motion, to release the contractors for the Public Printing from their contract. The Senate had adopted a resolution for the relief of the contractors, but the House, we are pleased to see, refused to concur, by a vote of 91 to 49.

We are rejoiced at this decision, because the printing of documents has been unnecessarily delayed until all public interest in them has been destroyed: because all that has been done, has been badly done; and chiefly, because of the manner of making the contracts. Messrs. Trenholm & Belt, printers employed in the Union office, with Gen. Bayly and Mr. Ritchie as securities, contracted for the execution of the Public Printing, though Mr. Ritchie was the real contractor. Trusting to their political friends in Congress for relief, they took the contracts at prices too low for honest labor, thereby throwing the fair dealer out of competition. They have now found (as they state,) that the printing cannot be executed according to contract without great loss to themselves, and Mr. Ritchie and Gen. Bayly have applied for relief. This the House has very properly refused. Mr. Ritchie understood his business and knew that he could not execute the printing profitably at contract prices; and in seeking to make the Congress of the United States a party to a fraud upon the people, he has only, in its refusal to join him, received his deserts.

New Post Offices.—A new Post Office has been established at Maple Hill, Davidson county, Wm. D. Wood, P. M.; also, at Peter's Creek, Stokes county, David Hall, P. M.

Secession in South Carolina.—The Winnsborough (S. C.) Register of the 21st ultimo contains a call, numerously signed, for a public meeting of the citizens of Fairfield, in order to discuss, if necessary, the propriety of requesting their Senators and Representatives to procure the passage of a bill calling a Convention of the States, whose duty it shall be *to resume the powers delegated to the Federal Government.* The meeting will take place on the 7th of October. The same paper, alluding to the passage of the fugitive slave bill, says the bill is a farce, and that *secession is the only safe remedy and protection for the future.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MECHANICAL MEETING.

In accordance with previous notice, a large portion of the Mechanics of Fayetteville assembled in the Town Hall on Friday evening, 4th inst.

On motion, Capt. Joseph S. Dunn was called to the Chair, and Wm. J. Yates requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to take into consideration the interests of the Mechanical portion of our community, and of the State generally.

On motion, the Chairman was requested to appoint a Committee of ten, to take the subject under consideration, and report to an adjourned meeting, to be held by appointment of said Committee.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to compose said Committee: A. A. McKethan, Geo. W. McDonald, James Sandy, W. H. Bayne, Geo. S. Hodges, F. T. Ward, Nathan Sikes, S. G. Smith, Jas. R. Gee, and H. B. Sedbury.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the town papers.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at such time as the Committee may designate.

J. S. DUNN, Ch'n.

WM. J. YATES, Sec'y.

Rice Crop.—The Wilmington Chronicle says:—"Nearly all the Rice Planters of the Cape Fear river have finished harvesting. The weather has been quite favorable for the operation. Most of the fields have yielded uncommonly well."

The Macon (Georgia) *Journal and Messenger* says that Mr. Rhett's declaration that the South must secede, and that Georgia will lead off and South Carolina follow her, clearly establishes, what that journal has long since believed, that the deliberate purpose of South Carolina is to make a *catspaw* of Georgia. The editor says the people of Georgia are ready to fight their own battles, but he greatly questions whether they can be made to pull the chesnuts out of the fire for another State.

A disunion paper, called the *Southern Herald*, published at Athens, Georgia, announces in its number of the 26th ultimo that with that number it would expire. We do not wonder that a paper advocating such sentiments should, although conducted with talent and in the 18th year of its age, find too little support to keep it alive.

A "Philanthropist" in Limbo.—A Mr Charles Boyd was committed to jail in this place on last Sunday, charged with tampering with slaves, using incendiary language, &c. &c. Boyd came here sometime ago from Philadelphia, and has since been in the employ of the Philadelphia and North Carolina Mining and Smelting Company, and has for sometime been regarded with suspicion, on account of information derived through negroes.—On last Saturday night, at a camp-meeting, he was overheard by two white men, and his language was such as to justify his arrest, and for want of bail he was committed. The evidence, as we have heard it, will doubtless convict him; but we do not deem it proper to now lay that evidence before the public. He is in the hands of the law, and will, we trust, be dealt with according to his deserts.—*Mountain Ban.*

MOTTO ON AN OLD CHURCH BELL.

When mirth and joy are on the wing
I ring!
To call the people to church in time
I chime!
When from the body parts the soul
I toll!

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mr. A. W. Steel, in this vicinity, on the 1st inst., Mr. THOMAS J. OWEN of Sampson county, to Miss JULIA M. STEEL, youngest daughter of the late Sam'l Steel.

On Tuesday evening, the 1st of October, at the residence of the late Dr. Andres, Mr. THOMAS JONES to Miss LUCY J. ANDRES, all of Bladen.

"Till Hymen brought his love delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower."

On the 30th ult., at the residence of Wm. B. Thompson, Esq., by Thomas Britt, Esq., Mr. ROBERT DOWNEY to Miss S. J. BRYANT; all of Robeson.

Near Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 22d ult., by E T. Long, Esq., Mr. JOHN P. YATES to Miss SARAH DIGGS.

Also, in the same county, on the 26th ult., by Wm. Powell, Esq., Mr. WESLEY WATKINS, of Mississippi, to Miss MARY JANE MOSS, daughter of James Moss.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday last, Mr. CALVIN DAVIS. His remains were interred by Lafayette Division, of which he was a member.

At Laurel Hill, Richmond, on the 14th ult., Mrs. MARGARET D. McFARLAND aged 46 years.

While death seems to pass by some that we might think could easily be spared, he has here taken the prop of a family, and left many bleeding hearts to mourn their loss.

Providence allotted to Mrs. McFarland more than a usual share of the trials, labors, and troubles of this world, and, considering the circumstances under which she was placed, she has acquitted herself creditably in the various relations of life which she sustained. She had a kind and generous heart,—was ever ready to accommodate and relieve, as far as she was able, and many may yet rise up and call her blessed. Whatever loss her departure may be to the living, we trust it has been gain to her.

At the residence of Wm. P. Kendall, near Wadesboro', on the 2d inst., Miss AMY KENDALL, aged 73.

In Anson county, on the 2nd instant, Mr. ANDREW POLK.

In Mississippi recently, DANIEL B. CURRIE, aged 34 years, formerly a resident of this State, and a distinguished graduate of our University in the Class of 1840. The same paper which brings this announcement, also brings the melancholy intelligence of the death of his wife and child.

In Hayneville, Lowndes county, Ala., on the 25th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH GILCHRIST, widow of the late Angus Gilchrist, of Richmond county, N. C., in the 63d year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 2—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for Cooper & Wharten, D Murphy, T F Johnson & Co, M Russell, W F Moore, J Huske, Cook & Johnson, C T Haigh & Son, J T Pope & Co, W R Holt, H Branson & Son, W D Cooke, S Boon, G McNeill, J Sundy, G W McDonald, F Fries, E A Vogler & Co, Rockfish Co, A S Brown, B Rose & Son, E J Hale, Rev A G Jacobs, Harrison & McPhail, S J Hinsdale, J Lynn, W McIntyre, S T Hawley & Son, Ray & Sanders, N King.

Oct 7—Steamer Chatham, with tow boat Express, with goods to sundry persons. The River is now very low, and Boats of the smallest size can only bring a small amount of freight at a time.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 26—Schr Eureka from Shallotte. 27—Brig M & J C Gilmore from Charleston. 28—Brigs Eolian from Charleston, Anawon from Havana; Schrs Louisine and Joseph Brown from Charleston, Kensington from Havana. 29—Schr Virginia from Savannah. 30—Schr Gazelle from Philadelphia. Oct 1—Brig Judge Whitman from Boston; Schrs S M Kent and John Potts Brown from Philadelphia, Charles Mills from N York.—2—Brig David Duffel from New York; Schr Glass Blower from Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCT. 8.

Brandy, p'ch,	45 a 50	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	8½ a 9	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	12½ a 12⅝	Oats,	40 a
Corn,	65 a 70	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, E. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5½ a 6	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		7½ cents.	
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		18 "	

REMARKS.—The principal sales of Cotton the past week were at 12½. On Saturday the article advanced, and sales were made at 12⅝ to 12⅞. Flour has advanced, and in demand at 5½ to 6. Corn scarce at 65 to 70. Bacon dull at 8½ to 9.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 8 to 8½. Corn 68 to 75. Lard 9 to 10. No sales of Lumber. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 05; Virgin 2 05. Tar 1 25. Spirits Turpentine 26. Mill Timber 7 25.

Cotton at Columbia 12¼ to 13⅜. At Augusta 13¼. At Charleston, Cotton 12 to 14, chiefly 13 to 13½. Flour 5½ to 6¼. Corn dull at 66 to 75.

Total receipts of Cotton 43,654 bales, against 49,716 last year. Decrease 6,602.

HEAD QUARTERS.

33d Regiment N. Carolina Militia,
FAYETTEVILLE, 7th Oct., 1850.

THE Officers of the 33d Regiment North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill—and to have the respective Companies under their command at the same place, on Friday the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for parade and review.

By order:
40-2t D. McCORMICK, Col. Comdt.
[Carolinian till parade.]

Cross Creek Company—ATTENTION!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the Company's parade ground, on Friday the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for parade and review.

By order of the Colonel.
F. H. IVEY, O. S.
October 7, 1850.

Constitution of North Carolina.

THE Debates in the State Convention held in 1835 to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 5.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mrs. Mary J. Millar, will offer at Public Sale, on Monday the 11th November next, (being Monday of the Superior Court,) at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE:—

Sixty Acres of LAND, situate about three quarters of a mile north-east of the Court House, formerly known as the Colin Shaw place, about one-half cleared and the remainder in woods. That portion cleared is now under cultivation, and is well adapted to the raising of corn, hay, &c.

The vacant LOT on Grove St., nearly opposite the Jail, containing one-quarter of an Acre, adjoining Benbow on the east, and Mrs. Dawson's lot on the west and north.

The LOT, with all the improvements thereon, on the north-east corner of the Court House square, containing half an Acre. The Buildings on this Lot were originally constructed with all the conveniences for accommodating Boarders and entertaining Travellers. It was long and favorably known as Millar's Tavern. Its proximity to the Court House gives it advantages as a public stand.

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be sold the *Pew* lately owned by Mrs. Millar in the Presbyterian Church, designated in the plan of said Church as No. 8.

☞ The Real Estate will be sold on a credit of twelve months, interest from date. The Pew will be sold on a credit of six months, interest from date.

A. McLEAN, Ex'r
of M. J. Millar.
Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1850. 40-ts
Carolinian copy.

FOURTH INSTALMENT.

Office F. & W. P. R. Company,
October 1, 1850.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Instalment of 25 per cent. on the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be required, payable at the Office of the Company in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 11th of October, inst.

By Order of the Board.
E. L. WINSLOW, President.
Jno. M. Rose, Clerk. 1w

TO OLD SOLDIERS.

THE undersigned will procure Bounty Lands for any soldier who served in any regiment, company or detachment, in the war with England declared in 1812, or in any of the Indian Wars since 1790.

Old Soldiers would do well to make immediate application to him, and all the necessary information will be furnished to establish their claims.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, October 5, 1850. 40-3w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to incorporate the Town of Lumberton, in the County of Robeson.
Oct. 5, 1850. 40-tm.L

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, October 1st, 1850.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the nett Annual income of the said fund for the year 1850, among the several Counties of the State, for the support of Common Schools, have ordered the following tabular statement to be published, showing the federal population of each County, the Spring and Fall distribution, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same, on proper application to the Treasury Department.

CHARLES MANLY, Ex-Officio Pres't
of Literary Board.

Counties.	*Fed. Pop.*	*Spr'g Dis.*	*Fall Dis.*	*Total Dis.*	*Deduct for Deaf and Dumb.*	*Bal. to be pd.*
					$75 to be pd by Orange.	
Alamance						
Alexander						
Anson	12,957	$792	$1,232	$2,024		
Ashe	7,269	444	692	1,136		
Beaufort	10,437	637	993	1,630		
Bertie	9,485	579	902	1,481		
Bladen	6,658	407	634	1,041		
Brunswick	4,419	271	421	692		
Buncombe	9,606	586	914	1,500		
Burke	6,184	378	588	966		
Cabarrus	8,383	513	797	1,310		
Caldwell	5,000	306	476	782		
Camden	4,999	306	476	782		
Catawba	10,190	622	969	1,591		
Carteret	6,047	369	575	944		
Caswell	11,885	725	1,130	1,855		
Chatham	14,116	863	1,342	2,205		
Cherokee	3,347	212	319	531		
Chowan	5,229	319	498	817		
Cleaveland	6,625	405	630	1,035		
Columbus	3,505	215	334	549		
Craven	11,155	682	1,061	1,743		
Cumberland	13,125	802	1,248	2,050	$75	$1,173
Currituck	5,860	358	558	916		
Davidson	13,599	830	1,292	2,122	75	1,217
Davie	6,818	416	649	1,065		
Duplin	9,311	569	886	1,455		
Edgecombe	12,736	778	1,210	1,988		
Forsythe					75 to be p'd by Stokes.	
Franklin	8,552	541	810	1,354		
Gaston					75 to be p'd by Lincoln.	
Gates	6,705	372	638	1,010		
Granville	15,330	937	1,457	2,394		
Greene	5,407	330	515	845		
Guilford	18,117	1,107	1,722	2,829		
Halifax	13,100	800	1,246	2,046		
Haywood	4,854	298	462	760		
*Henderson	5,814	302	552	854		
Do for am't due from Rutherford county,			228			780
Hertford	6,165	377	587	964		
Hyde	5,579	341	531	872	150	381
Iredell	14,195	867	1,350	2,217		
Johnston	9,205	562	875	1,437	150	725
Jones	3,818	233	364	597		
Lenoir	6,130	375	583	958		
Lincoln	10,190	622	969	1,591	75 deducted for Gaston.	894
Macon	4,722	289	450	739		
Martin	6,510	398	619	1,017	150	381
McDowell	4,658	286	444	730		
Mecklenburg	15,740	962	1,496	2,458		
Montgomery	5,077	310	483	793		
Moore	7,400	452	704	1,156		
Nash	7,565	462	720	1,182		
New Hanover	10,760	658	1,023	1,681		
Northampton	10,665	652	1,014	1,666		
Onslow	6,430	392	612	1,005		
Orange	21,570	1,317	2,050	3,367	150 deducted for Orange and Alamance.	1,900
Pasquotank	7,398	453	704	1,157		
Perquimons	6,168	378	587	965		
Person	8,050	493	766	1,259		
Pitt	9,545	583	908	1,491		
Randolph	13,313	753	1,266	2,019		
Richmond	7,357	449	700	1,140	75	625
Robeson	9,216	563	877	1,440		
Rockingham	11,610	711	1,104	1,815		
Rowan	10,760	658	1,023	1,681		
*Rutherford	12,136	831	1,153	1,984		
Am't to be deducted for Henderson			228			925
Sampson	10,385	635	988	1,623		
Stanly	4,709	288	448	736		
Stokes	15,190	928	1,444	2,372	75 deduct'd for Forsythe.	1,369
Surry	14,365	878	1,366	2,244		
Tyrrell	4,093	251	390	641		
Union						
Wake	17,920	1,095	1,703	2,798	150	1,553
Warren	9,645	589	916 55	1,505 55		
Washington	3,835	236	365	601		
Watauga						
Wayne	9,420	576	896	1,472		
Wilkes	11,025	675	1,048	1,723		
Yancey	5,850	358	557	915		
	655,093	40,000	62,314 55	102,314 55		

The Counties of Alamance, Alexander, Forsythe, Gaston, Union, and Watauga, will receive their portions from the Counties respectively out of which they have been erected.

*In adjusting the federal population of Henderson and Rutherford counties, according to the enumeration of the inhabitants made under the act of 1846, and assigning to Henderson that portion of the School Fund to which she was entitled under that act, and which had been received by Rutherford, the sum of $228 is taken from the distributive share of Rutherford and added to that of Henderson, as exhibited in the above table.

The following Counties having had pupils at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, for the last year of that School, ending on 1st May, 1850, and having failed to pay to this Board the tax of $75, for the education and support of each Scholar, that sum is now deducted from the shares of these Counties respectively, according to the act of the General Assembly, to-wit:

Alamance	1 Scholar,	deducted from Orange,	$75
Cumberland	1 ditto		75
Davidson	1 ditto		75
Forsythe	1 ditto	deducted from Stokes,	75
Gaston	1 ditto	deducted from Lincoln,	75
Hyde	2 Scholars,		150
Johnston	2 ditto		150
Martin	2 ditto		150
Orange	1 ditto		75
Richmond	1 ditto		75
Wake	2

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

What's done, is done, 'tis even so—
What may be done, prospects and time will show.

THE STEAMER EVERGREEN, belonging to this Line, has made trips as follow:—Arrived at this place August 15th, 22d, 27th, 31st, and Sept. 6th, with full cargo for this place and interior, and returning with down freights to Wilmington. She is now on her way up (hourly expected,) with a full cargo for Merchants of this place and the interior; and as soon as she can be discharged, and take in down freight, will return to Wilmington to serve our patrons by getting up their Goods with dispatch. Our Boats are in good condition and running order. Thankful for former patronage, we solicit a continuance, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line. Mark your Packages and fill up Bills Lading to the care of the Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Rates of Transportation as favorable and on as good terms as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.

September 7, 1850. 36-tf Mar

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

H. BRANSON & SON

ARE receiving their Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a general assortment of Staple

DRY GOODS,

50 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
20 bbls. Refined Sugar,
5 boxes double-refined Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls. Crushed and Granulated ditto,
15 dozen Water Buckets,
1 " brass bound ditto,
20 cases Fur and Silk Hats,
3 " Wool ditto,
2 " Rough and Ready ditto,
10 cases coarse Brogan Shoes, some very heavy, 11 to 14,
10 ditto lined and bound,
3 ditto Women's sewed and pegged Bootees,
10 dozen Ladies' fine Shoes,
100 sides Sole Leather,
125 lbs. Shoe Thread,
50 pieces Bagging, 44 to 47 inches, some very heavy,
55 coils hemp, jute, cotton and Manilla Rope,
10 hhds. prime Molasses,
400 sacks Salt,
1000 bushels Alum Salt,
150 kegs Nails, assorted,
75 dozen Knives and Forks, some very superior,
100 " Pocket Knives of all qualities,
10 sets Blacksmiths' Tools, complete,
200 pr. Trace and Breast Chains,
3 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, all sizes.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of stock and knob Locks; Latches; Hinges; Screws; hand and shoe Hammers; Collins', Simmons', Bradley's, Root's, Hunt's and Stewart's cast steel Axes; long and short handle Shovels; Spades and manure Forks; long and short handle Fry Pans, wool and cotton Cards; Chisels; Augurs; mill, cross-cut and hand-saw Files; Hooks and Hinges; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Curry Combs, and a great variety of other articles in the Hardware line.

—ALSO—

Large and small Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Fire Dogs and Tea Kettles; Porcelain Kettles for preserving; Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, Collars, Whips, &c. &c., and 1000 other articles too tedious to mention.

These Goods were bought for CASH only, and will be sold VERY LOW. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ On the 1st September we shall move to our New Store, 4 doors West of Mr. James Kyle's, North side Hay street, at present occupied by Messrs. Taylor & Underwood.

August 17, 1850. 33tf

New

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say please call and exam ne for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufactoring Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Byslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Peli,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26, 1850. 34-tf

NEW *Fall and Winter GOODS.*

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, lately selected from the New York market by himself, consisting of English, French, and American Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Also, a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps, and Umbrellas; together with his stock before on hand, will make as good an assortment as is contained in any establishment in Fayetteville, and will be sold on as good terms, and at as low prices as can be purchased in any other house in town.

ALSO.—I have on hand an assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c; China, Glass ware and Crockery; and a stock of Wines, Rum and French Brandy; Alum and Sack Salt; which will be disposed of very cheap, as I shall hereafter decline keeping these articles.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36 3m

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME.)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Combricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Suppers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17 tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
[12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months, $10
With the Classics, 15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.

Rockfish, April 20, 1850 18tf

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places. WILLIAM D. SMITH.

May 4, 1850. 18-tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

NEW GOODS.

THE, Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,

Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porce'n lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:

Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Bushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons and Services for Communion Table; a few Land Lamps and Girandoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

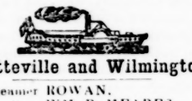
—ALSO—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 17, 1850. 33-tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO..



Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN.
" WM B MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John Eccles, deceased, in room of one lost.

SAMUEL T. HAWLEY, } Executors.
J. W. WRIGHT, }

July 22, 1850. 29-3m

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

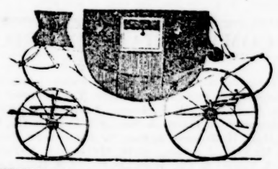
We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

Still More Time!

THE Subscriber has recently returned from New York, with decidedly the largest lot of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

That he ever offered for sale in this market.

About 12 doz. Watches on hand,

Of all kinds and prices;

Silver and Plated Ware, Military Goods, Perfumeries, Pocket Knives, Razors, Pistols of all kinds, Double-barrel Guns, some large and long; Hunting Tackle,

And almost anything else that may be called for in his line. ☞ Look for the sign of BEASLEY, on the Northeast Corner of Market Square.

JNO. M. BEASLEY.

August 10, 1850. 32-3m

REMOVAL.

H. Branson & Son

HAVE removed to the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Taylor and Underwood, five doors West of the Market House, North side Hay street, where they have opened a very extensive assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,

Which they invite all to call and examine.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36tf

Northern Flour.

25 BBLS. Extra sup. FAMILY FLOUR.
25 ditto prime No. 3 Mackerel.

$500 REWARD!

MY man MASSA ranaway from me in July 1849. I believe he was carried out of the State, and is now harbored in Bladen county. I will give the above reward for proof to conviction of the person who carried him off; or I will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will deliver him to the Jailer in Marlborough, S. C. Massa is twenty-four years old, about five feet nine inches high, rather spare figure, stoops in the shoulders; he has a very large mouth, and pleasant expression when spoken to. He has relations on Mr. John Smith's plantation, and is no doubt in that neighborhood.

I authorize any person to treat him as an outlaw. B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Aug. 17, 1850. 33- npd

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeil and Miss Stewart.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for her delivery to me at this place, or Seventy Five Dollars if confined in any Jail in North Carolina, so that I get her again.

WM. McCALL.

Mars' Bluff, S. C., June 19. 15tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug 17, 1850. 33tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his PLANTATION for sale, containing 500 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Farm is beautifully situated, with a neat Dwelling House, with four upright rooms with a fireplace attached to each, and all necessary out houses. Also, a Gin and Cotton Press. This land is of the best Cotton lands in the Eastern part of North Carolina; well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found; as there has never been a case of fever on it. The Stand is one of the best in Robeson county for a Store,—there having been one on it occasionally for the last 30 years. I will exchange the lands for young Negroes; or any person wishing to buy may have them for less than their valued proceeds for two years

I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.

Alfordsville, Robeson county, } 37tf
Sept. 12, 1850. }

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 1t3-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

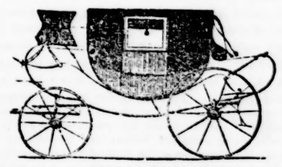
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease,* for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application,* in place of the usual mode of dosging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worst symptom of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty* years I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated,* and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys. But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopeia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD SUNK; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned;* the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is entirely *cured.* Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY C